

Oct. 23.

## TWO HOME FROM DORY HANDLINING

Sch. Gov. Russell Has Been Gone on a Trip Since April 29th.

Two dory handlining fares are here this morning, sch. S. P. Willard having 110,000 pounds of salt cod and the Provincetown sch. Governor Russell, 200,000 pounds, the latter having been absent since April 29.

Sch. Marsala from Georges handlining has 20,000 pounds of salt cod and 3000 pounds of fresh halibut in addition, while from Boston is sch. Teazer with 7000 weight of salt cod left over from yesterday.

The torchers were out last evening and landed about 100 barrels here this morning.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. S. P. Willard, dory handlining, 110,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Gov. Russell, dory handlining, 200,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Marsala, Georges handlining, 20,000 lbs. salt cod, 3000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Teazer, via Boston, 7000 lbs. salt cod.

Torchers, 100 bbls. fresh herring.

Sch. Lafayette, mackerel netting, 530 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Helena, mackerel netting, 150 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Maxwell, mackerel netting, 200 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Gracie, mackerel netting, 75 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Massasoit, mackerel netting, 400 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Julietta, mackerel netting.

Sch. M. Madeline, mackerel netting.

Sch. Little Fannie, mackerel netting.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Hope, Pensacola.

Sch. Manhasset, haddocking.

Sch. A. Platt Andrew, haddocking.

Sch. Arethusa, haddocking.

Sch. Juno, haddocking.

Sch. John Hays Hammond, halibut-ing.

Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, halibut-ing.

Sch. M. Madeline, netting.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

#### Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.00; medium, \$3.50; snappers, \$2.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$4.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.50.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3; snappers, \$2.

Dory handlining codfish, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25; snappers, \$2.25.

Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.25.

Drift codfish, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.

Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.

Pollock, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.50.

Haddock, \$1.50.

Large salt mackerel, \$26.50 per bbl.; small, \$17.25 per bbl. for fare lot.

Fledged halibut, 10c per lb.

#### Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.

Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.

Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.

All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.

Hake, \$1.20.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, 80c.; round, 70c.

Bank halibut, 15 1/2c lb., for white, 11c lb. for gray.

Fresh mackerel, 21 1/2c for large, 15c for medium.

Fresh porgies, \$1.25 per bbl. for bait; 75c per bbl. for oil.

Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.

### Big Maiden Trip of Red Snappers.

Forty thousand pounds of snappers and five thousand pounds grouper was the unusually good catch brought in by the fishing smack William Hays, of the Warren Fish Company of Pensacola, on her maiden trip. The William Hays, in command of Capt. Carl

G. Johnson, left for the snapper banks on her first voyage out of Pensacola, some twenty-four days ago. Capt. Johnson steered his vessel to the Campechy fishing banks and there loaded her to capacity, bringing back the largest catch of the season. No other catch quite as large has been brought to Pensacola this season and Capt. Johnson is receiving the congratulations of his fellow masters over the good showing made on his first trip out with the new smack which was built in Pensacola by Pensacola builders, says the Pensacola News.

Oct. 23.

## NETTERS DOING LITTLE BETTER

The mackerel netters continue to get a few fish, quite a number of the boats being here and at Rockport this forenoon, while others are expected during the day.

The fares reported here are schs. Lafayette, 530 fresh mackerel; Helena, 150; Maxwell, 200; Gracie, 75; Massasoit, 400. Schs. Little Fannie, M. Madeline and Julietta were also in with small lots of fish.

At Rockport these arrivals were reported:

Sch. Albertine, 370 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Priscilla, II, 325 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Marguerite M. McKenzie, 125 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Sylvester, 245 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Sarah, 200 fresh mackerel.

Sch. N. A. Rowe, 300 fresh mackerel.

Sch. City of Everett, 325 fresh mackerel.

## BAY OF ISLANDS HERRING NEWS

The Bay of Islands Western Star of October 16 says:

Half barrel herring to a net were taken at Woods Island Friday.

Herring have struck in, and at Woods Island some small catches were made last week. As high as a barrel to the net were taken at McIvers the past week, and at Bonne Bay also there has been a good sign of herring and some nets have taken as high as a barrel to a haul. It is reported that large quantities of herring have been driven ashore dead in the vicinity of Cow Head.

Edward Barry, who was in the Straits, buying codfish for the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company, arrived home Saturday.

The Gorton-Pew Company's steamer Alcona, Capt. Dominick Arsenault, arrived at Woods Island Sunday morning, from North Sydney.

### Foreign Salt Fish.

The Secheries de Morue de Fecamp, says the British Consul, have now a branch establishment at St. Malo, France, for drying codfish, which will probably induce owners of vessels to bring the catch straight home from the Banks, instead of as hitherto, leaving a good deal at Bordeaux, says the "Fish Trades Gazette." In the early part of 1911 the Newfoundland fishing was very good, but later bait gave out and many vessels returned with few fish; those who were fortunate made considerable sums, as codfish fetched at the time £1 8s. to £1 8s. 9d. The total import consisted of 5,635 tons of codfish, 63 tons of other fish and 199 tons of oil, etc. The British Consul at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, reports that the "preserved" fish imported in 1910 amounted to 89,840 pounds, valued at £965 as against 60,030 pounds in 1909 and 561,153 pounds in 1908, of which 88,232 pounds came from the United Kingdom and British possessions, and 924 pounds from Portugal. The exports from the same port to the Transvaal and Portuguese possessions included 12,716 pounds of dried fish, valued at £180.

### Cured Fish Cargo Sold.

The cured fish cargo of sch. Myra Sears sold to Davis Brothers.

### Canadian Fish Notes.

Conditions in the fish trade throughout Canada are favorable for good business. The fall trade has made a good start and reports from various points throughout the Dominion indicate that the business will reach satisfactory proportions. The weather, too, is conducive to trade, and as the temperature lowers retailers are experiencing an increasing active demand. In nearly all lines supplies are quite liberal and there is a good list to choose from. The sale of oysters is increasing and the quality is much better than early season anticipation. In Montreal the dealers report demand as far exceeding the same period a year ago, and Toronto merchants are reporting to the same effect.

Oct. 24.

## A LAUNCHING ON SATURDAY

The new sch. Bay State, a sister ship to the Knickerbocker, which launched from Story's yards at Essex several days ago, will leave the ways at Lantz's yard, Vincent Cove, in this city between 9.30 o'clock and 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Both crafts when fitted will sail around Cape Horn for the Pacific coast, where they will engage in the halibut fishery.

## SCH. ELECTOR HAS BEEN SOLD

Sch. Elector, owned by Capt. Daniel Ryder of this port has been sold to Capt. Olivia of New Bedford to engage in the packet trade between that port and the Western Islands. The sale was consummated through the agency of Capt. William Foley of this city. The Elector was built in Essex in 1892 and measures 119.25 tons gross and 84.55 tons net.

### Fishing in Southern India.

The British Government has actively set about to protect and develop the fishing resources of southern India by modern and scientific methods, as per a recent U. S. consular report. At an experimental station established at Cannanore, on the southwest coast, expert pisciculturists performed notable labors. The operations conducted were widely diversified and included oyster and fish farming at appropriate points, the preparation of dried salt fish of superior quality, experiments in lightly cured fish with a view to supplying the inland markets with a substitute for fresh fish, the treatment of fish by pickling, and the manufacture from the oil sardine of fish oil and guano. The processes introduced in connection with the latter manufactures resulted most encouragingly, and the season, which began with the establishment of a single local factor, ended with nine such establishments in operation. The mode of fishing prevalent among the native Indians is exceedingly crude.

Oct. 24.

### Will Launch Next Week.

The new sch. Bay State, being built at Lantz's yard at Vincent Cove, and a sister craft to the Knickerbocker just launched at Story's Essex yard is having her shaft put in and will be ready for launching on the next course of high tides, probably next Friday or Saturday.

### Two Crafts Ashore.

News from the Magdalen Islands says that two fish-laden vessels, bound for Halifax, had gone ashore there last week. The M. C. A. was floated on Thursday, but the Secret, with 500 qtls. of codfish, is a total wreck. Both are insured.

### Another Lake Boat Here.

The steamer Sunflower, Capt. Geiken, another of the lake boats, has arrived here from Charlevoix to join the big fleet of gill netters here.

## A VARIETY OF TRIPS TODAY

Most All Branches of Fishery Represented in Fleet in Here.

The storm of last evening interfered with the draggers and torchers the latter having only 20 barrels of herring this morning. Regular fresh and salt fish arrivals were quite numerous here, however, including two of the halibuters, one salt banker, a dory handliner and one Georgesman and several thousand pounds of fresh fish down to split.

Sch. Judique, from dory handlining has 100,000 pounds of salt cod which are on the market. Sch. Senator Saulsbury has a Georges handlining fare of 6000 pounds and sch. Arcadia from a three and one-half months banking trip has 40,000 pounds of salt cod.

The halibut catchers are schs. Rhodora and Yakima, both crafts having a few salt and fresh fish in addition. The halibut sold this morning at 13 cents for white and nine and three fourths cents a pound for grays.

From Boston are schs. Rita A. Viator, with 15,000 pounds fresh fish; Edith Silveria, 40,000 pounds; Adeline, 25,000 pounds; Mary P. Goulart, 30,000 pounds.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Senator Saulsbury, Georges handlining, 6000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Judique, dory handlining, 100,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Rhodora, Cape Shore, 12,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish, 5000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Yakima, Western Bank, 5000 lbs. fresh halibut, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish, 5000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Arcadia, salt trawl banking, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, via Boston, 15,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Edith Silveria, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Adeline, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Pythian, via Boston.

Sch. Esperanto, via Portland.

Torchers, 20 bbls. fresh herring.

Sch. Corsair, via Boston.

Sch. Georgiana, shore.

Sch. Priscilla, shore.

Sloop Eva Avina, shore.

Sloop Marion, shore.

Str. Sunflower, Charlevoix.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Ingomar, haddocking.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

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Hake, \$1.50.

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Hake, \$1.20.

Cusk, large, \$1.30; medium, \$1; snappers, 50c.

Dressed pollock, 80c.; round, 70c.

Bank halibut, 13c lb., for white, 9 3/4c per lb. for gray.

Fresh mackerel, 20c for large, 15c for medium.

Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.



October 24, 1904

# Whales and Their

There are millions of monsters which traverse the briny seas in great "schools," from the frozen water of the Far North to the warm water of the tropical seas. These great collections of creatures are known as cetaceans, and include the whales, dolphins, porpoises and grampuses. In general appearance they resemble fishes—and are called such by the majority of people, but several peculiar characteristics possessed by

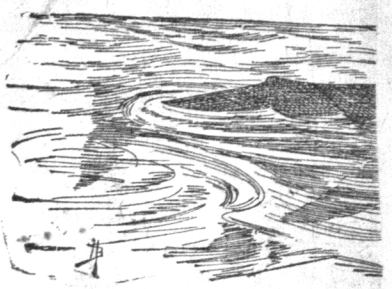
of the true whales is not more than eight or ten inches in diameter, while the great jaws may open a vertical distance of ten feet or so. The reason for this state of things is very clear when we find out upon what sort of food these great creatures feed.

Taking the right whale as typical example, the food of this animal consists of squids, various kinds of small fish, shrimps, etc. The manner

selves strained from their natural element and hastily invited into the place too small for "Jonah" to go. This is a unique way of fishing sure enough.

This "baleen" is not present in the sperm whale, and is most abundant in the "right" whale, and in the Greenland, bow-head or Polar whale, which is practically the same animal as the "right" whale. The substance is erroneously called "whalebone," as it is not bone at all, but a substance resembling equally horn and hair, and used in place of teeth by the whales, which are toothless. This baleen is placed in rows, compactly placed, and hanging from the roof of the mouth as stated, and having most hair at its extremities, as when the jaws are opened the ends of the baleen arc farthest apart, requiring more hair to act as a sieve for the small fish which might otherwise escape.

Over two hundred and fifty strips of baleen have been counted on each side of a whale's mouth, which would weigh about one thousand pounds. Think of an animal which can carry nearly half a ton of material about in his mouth to do the service of a strainer. This is now the material of most value found in these creatures, as fish oils and petroleum have largely replaced the whale oil that was prepared in such great quantities from the blubber of whales. The "blubber" is the lining of fat, from six to fifteen inches in thickness, encasing

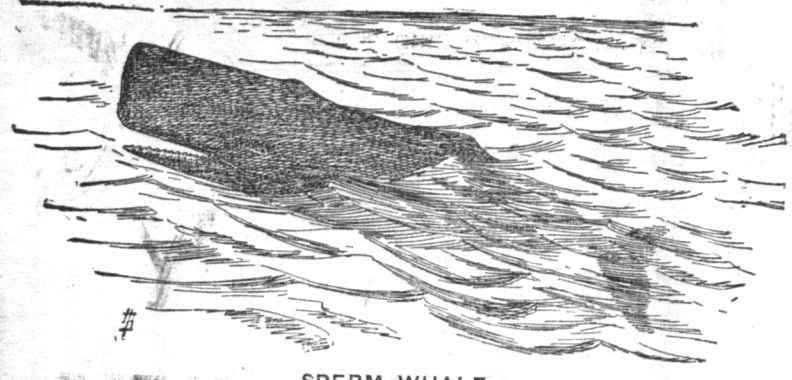


HUMPBACK

The breathing habits of whales are about as interesting as anything concerning them, and they differ somewhat in different species of the whale family. When his peace is undisturbed, the Greenland or Polar whale remains near the ocean's surface from one to one and one-half minutes, and in this time "spouts," by discharging an enormous amount of vapor from the "blow-hole" on top of his head, from six to nine times. After a quick inhalation of air he disappears for the lower regions where he may remain for twenty-five minutes, if he is feeding, but if a harpoon is sticking in his hide he may not reappear for an hour or more—but all hands will be very much aware of it when he does arrive. The largest of the toothed whales, is the sperm whale, or chachalot, and this member of the family breathes with more regularity than any other. Its great long, block-shaped head is seen emerging from the water, when a large volume of whitish vapor is sent forth from the blow hole at the end of the nose. This steam-like vapor may be seen from a mast-head at a distance of three to five miles in clear weather, so is very valuable as a guide for the whaler who is out hunting a prize. After "spouting" this way for about three seconds, it may swim along leisurely from one feeding ground to another, until the time comes for inspiration, which takes only an instant, when the huge monster dips his head and disappears to a great depth, where he remains from fifteen minutes to one and one-quarter hours. The largest bulls take ten or twelve seconds for inhaling and blow sixty to sixty-five times before going down again. Sometimes these great creatures lift their huge flukes high in the air and acquire nearly a perpendicular attitude just as they plunge deep down where no human skill may disturb them. Again, they will raise their enormous heads out of water and look about to see what is going on over the top surface of their homes. The sperm whale has the faculty of sinking instantly if frightened even if in nearly a horizontal position.

When at play it will raise its flukes high in the air and bring them down with a tremendous splash on the water, or it may descend a few fathoms and shoot powerfully, clear out of water, falling back on its surface with a bang which raises a mountain of foam and spray that may be seen for 10 miles distant and producing a loud noise like the report of a coast defense gun.

of oil 110 barrels; weight of whole animal from calculations, 294,000 pounds. How would you like to row up alongside of such a creature in an "outrigger?" It wouldn't be long before it would be an out-and-out-rigger sure enough.

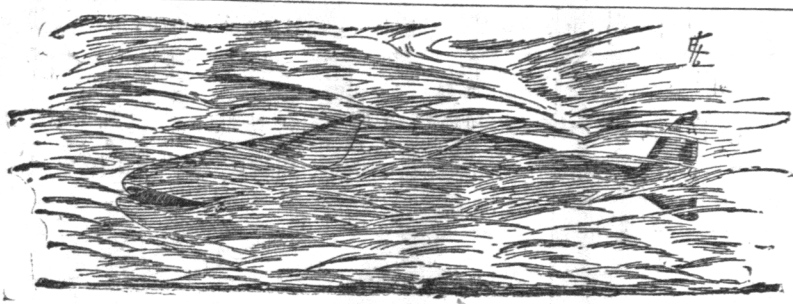


SPERM WHALE.

them distinctly separate them from the fish family. Fishes generally possess scales, while they are absent in the cetaceans. The tails of fishes are set vertically, while those of the whale family are placed laterally. Whales have no anal fins which fishes possess, and the side or pectoral fins in whales are very different from those of the "finny" tribe. The fishes breathe by the help of gills, but whales breathe air without any gills, requiring them to come to the surface of the waters for every inspiration. Another great difference between fishes and the whales, is that the former are reproduced, in the great majority of cases, by spawning, their eggs hatching in gravel beds, or while floating on the water's surface in large sheets, while the latter animals reproduce their young, as all other mammals do—by bringing them forth alive. The above characteristics of the whales place them in the mammal class, as has already been intimated.

Many people have an idea that a "whale" is a great sea monster, one hundred feet or more in length, with a mouth opening capable of taking in a large row boat with its occupants, and swallowing the whole affair. The fact is that the actual throat opening

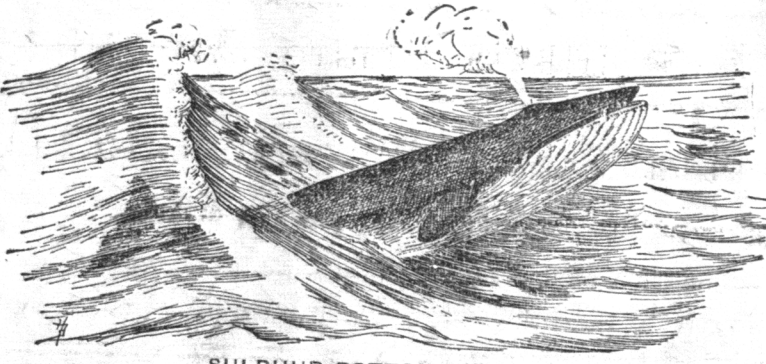
of taking in this varied assortment of appetizers is quite interesting. The great creature swims along near the surface of the ocean with his huge mouth liberally open, and the great strips of "baleen" hanging from the roof of the mouth on each side like great coarse, hair-covered curtains.



CALIFORNIA GRAY WHALE.

When he has succeeded in collecting a goodly number of the small fish in the mass of water which has been brought into his great mouth opening, down comes the enormous upper jaw as the sides of the lower one bend up to meet it, and there is a rush of water through the baleen which acts as a sieve, when the little fish find them-

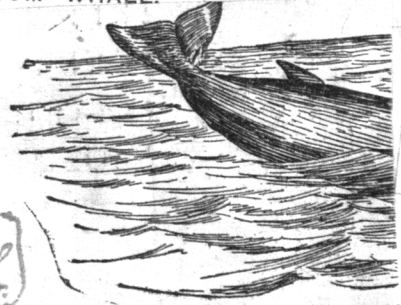
their bodies for the purpose of keeping them warm, as they are hot-blooded animals and would suffer greatly from cold unless thus protected. The largest bow-head whales are about sixty-five feet in length, the head taking up nearly one-third of this measurement. They are the largest whales of a black color, and the average amount of oil taken from their blubber is two hundred barrels. In the Far North, where they break through ice of three inches in thickness, by bumping their huge heads up against it, they are known as "ice-breakers." The caudal fin, or tail, of these animals is enormous, measuring from sixteen to twenty feet across. It is by means of this great paddle that they are enabled to reach the surface of the water so swiftly from the great depths to which they descend after their so-called "spouting" are out, and it is with these tails that they make havoc when near the small boats filled with fishermen who are about to harpoon them and seek their capture.



SULPHUR-BOTTOM WHALE.

The humpback of the Pacific Ocean is another member of the whale family, ranging in size from 25 to 75 feet in length, from whose five to 15 inch blubber 8 to 75 barrels of oil are gathered.

The largest of all whales, and probably the largest creature which has ever existed upon the earth, is the sulphur-bottom whale of the Pacific, so-called from the yellowish coloring along the whitish belly of the huge animal. Captain Scammon reports the measurements and weight of one as given to him by Captain Roys, who measured it. The length was 95 feet girth 39 feet; length of jaw bone 21 feet; length of longest baleen four feet; yield of baleen 800 pounds; yield



FINBACK

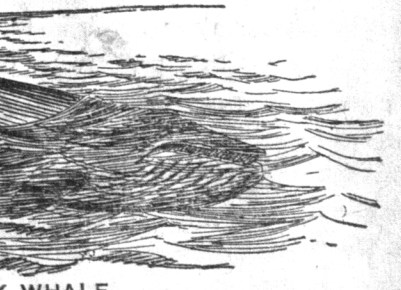
The most valuable product of the sperm whale is the oil from a large cavity in the head called the "case," which sometimes contains 25 barrels of this valuable product.

The largest bull sperm whales, whose jaws may create such destruction with a small boat, as described above, have other methods of attack as given in the following: In the year 1820 a sperm whale twice rammed the American ship "Essex," while at sea, which sunk in 10 minutes after the second attack was made. Without doubt, some ships that have never been heard from after leaving port, have been speedily sent to the bottom by these monsters whose powerful heads have been used as battering rams against their sides.

Owing to the peculiar formation of the long, narrow jaw of the sperm whale, the animal has to turn under-side-up before it may grasp any large object between its jaws. There is recorded one case at least in which a sperm whale struck a boat, smashing it in pieces and catching and killing one of its occupants as he fell backward into the water from the crushed boat bow that had been sent high in the air.

Regarding size, the sexes vary greatly, the largest males of sperm whales being from 80 to 84 feet long, while their more slender mates are from one-third to one-fourth that length.

The last sperm whale observed on the New England coast, and also the youngest sperm whale ever seen, occurred off New Bedford, Mass., March 29, 1842. It measured 16 feet in length, and weighed 3053 pounds.



WHALE.

The skin along the throat and chest of the sulphur bottom, and a few other whales has a sort of corrugated appearance. This wrinkled section is a scheme of nature's for allowing of the distension of these parts after a generous meal has been taken. The sulphur bottom is the swiftest

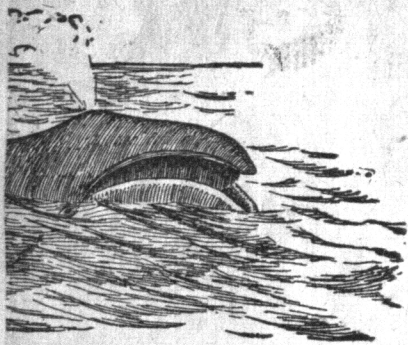
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4 whales  
Oct. 24 ✓

as well as the largest of the whale family, and on this account is seldom pursued, and never captured except by aid of a bomb-lance, which explodes on entering the animal.

Another variety of whale is the fin-back, which resembles the sulphur-bottom whale but is a much smaller animal. The California gray whale is still another variety inhabiting the lagoons along the southern coast of lower California.

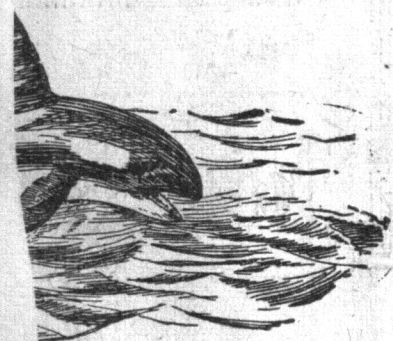


AND OR POAR WHALE.

The taking of whales, as some people know, is done from small boats which have been sent out from large whaling ships with all the tackle aboard for the finishing up of the business. The capture involves much danger for the men who approach the great animals in a small boat and plunge the harpoon into the body of the creature.

The most terrible animals of the ocean, hunting their prey in packs as do wolves, and attacking it with fearful ferocity, are killer-whales or orcas, which are to be met with it in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A bunch of these creatures will attack a toothless whale and tear him terribly about the mouth, eating out his tongue if they can get a chance at it, as he plunges about in the sea of foam trying to shake off his savage enemies, who battle with him until he is exhausted and goes to the bottom where they tear his body to pieces and devour it after bringing it, piece by piece, to the surface to swallow.

One captain stated that 13 porpoises and 14 seals were found in the stomach of one of these killers of the Atlantic.



OR ORCAS.



KILLER WHALE

## BAKER'S DOZEN IN AT T WHARF

Prices Are Low—One Lot  
of Fresh Mackerel  
Wsa Unsold.

Fish receipts at Boston still continue in goodly supply, 13 fares of groundfish and one of mackerel being reported at T dock this morning.

Sch. Thos. S. Gorton from the off shore has 67,000 pounds chiefly haddock and hake. Other arrivals are schs Mary with 63,000 pounds; James W. Parker, 60,000 pounds; Rebecca, 40,000 pounds; John J. Fallon, 40,000 pounds; Cynthia, 40,000 pounds; Jessie Costa, 38,000 pounds; Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., 50,000 pounds.

Sch. Motor, one of the fleet of draggers was at the dock with 500 fresh mackerel. The dealers were offering 20 cents a piece for the fish, but they were not sold up to 9 o'clock this morning.

Prices were way down, haddock selling at \$1.50 to \$2, large cod, \$3 to \$4; market cod, \$1.80 to \$3, hake, \$1 to 1.35 and cusk, 1.75.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, 33,000 haddock, 700 cod, 14,000 hake.

Sch. Virginia, 1500 haddock, 9000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Mary, 15,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 40,000 hake.

Sch. James W. Parker, 35,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 20,000 hake.

Sch. Rebecca, 28,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 6000 cod, 25,000 hake.

Sch. John J. Fallon, 31,000 haddock, 7600 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Cynthia, 13,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 11,000 hake, 5000 cusk, 500 halibut.

Sch. James and Esther, 6500 cod, 25,000 hake.

Sch. Appomattox, 14,000 pollock.

Sch. Jessie Costa, 14,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 18,000 hake.

Sch. Mary C. Santos, 24,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 30,000 hake.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 30,000 haddock, 19,000 cod.

Sch. Motor, 500 fresh mackerel.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$4; market cod, \$1.80 to \$3; hake, \$1 to \$1.35; cusk, \$1.75.

### Portland Fishing Notes.

Complaints have been made to fish wardens in Casco Bay by local lobster fishermen that a number of men employed by the United States lighthouse service are engaged in handling lobsters of illegal length, and while none of the lighthouse service employees have been caught with "shorts" in their possession, during the past three months the wardens have been keeping an eye on many men employed in the lighthouse service.

The wardens say that they have received complaints from the local lobster fishermen and the fishermen have repeatedly told the wardens that the lighthouse employees are selling lobsters of illegal length to other fishermen outside of the harbor.

Advices received from Eastport and Lubec state that the sardine herring business at those places is in a very unsettled condition, and that all the factories at Lubec have closed with the exception of the Seacoast, Globe and Shamrock. The fishings at both places have fallen off considerably the last week or so, the total for three days being only 700 barrels of mixed fish, the fishermen receiving only \$3 to \$4 per barrel. The market for packed fish is quiet, but some of the larger concerns have announced an advance of 10 cents per case on keyless one-quarter oils, effective on October 22, making the new price \$2.10. It is understood that other leading packers will follow suit.

Two Portland fishing vessels, the Edmund F. Black and the Albert D. Willard came into port Tuesday forenoon with large fares of mixed fish. The Black commanded by Captain Frank Doughty, brought in 23,000 pounds, while the Willard, commanded by Capt. Humphrey Sennett, came in with 13,000 pounds of mixed fish. The fares were sold to F. S. Willard & Company at Central wharf.

Sch. Elk of this port commanded by Captain Charles Colson was another arrival in port Tuesday coming here from Boston for bait before going to Quero for halibut.

The mackerel are reported to be

### Blackfish Driven Ashore.

Recently 58 blackfish, or pilot whales, were driven ashore at Indian Neck, Wellfleet, Mass. This is the first appearance the fish have made in that section in nearly 30 years. David C. Stull, of Provincetown, Mass., learning of the occurrence, made arrangements to secure the heads, and at 9 o'clock at night, having secured assistance, returned to find the stranded mammals still alive. The work of lancing to end their sufferings was at once begun, and the work provided an interesting struggle for those engaged in it, and it was daylight before the men succeeded in cutting out the melons and jaws, the only portions of the fish taken.

### Will Be Total Loss.

Sch. Harvester, ashore at Yarmouth, N. S., will be a total loss, advices state. The craft is now lying on her broadside, full of water and tugs are stripping her of her gear. She had 60,000 pounds of fish on board, all of which is lost.

A heavy swell was running in from sea at the time, and in a very few minutes she had torn great holes in her bottom and had rolled over on her side and the crew were forced to abandon her in their dories and were later picked up by the tug Freddie.

### Halibut Sale.

The halibut fare of sch. Yakima sold to New England Fish Company and that of sch. Rhodora to the American Halibut Company at 13 cents a pound for white and nine and three-fourths cents a pound for gray.

### More Fresh Mackerel from Yarmouth.

The steamer arriving at Boston from Yarmouth today had 800 barrels of fresh mackerel as part of cargo.

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### To Commemorate Whaling.

In order that the present generation and those to come may be reminded of New Bedford's one-time importance in the whaling industry, W. W. Crape has commissioned B. L. Pratt, a Boston sculptor to erect a commemorative figure, which he will present to the town. The model of the sculptor that Dr. Pratt has designed shows a whaleman with a harpoon poised ready to throw. The completed figure will be of bronze on a granite base, upon which will appear the inscription: "In honor of the whalemen whose skill, hardihood and daring brought fame to New Bedford and made its name known in every seaport on the globe."

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moving to the westward of the Maine coast, some large schools being seen yesterday off Boon Island, and the fishermen are leaving in that direction. The schooner Dixie brought in 750 large fish Tuesday taken in that locality.

### St. John's Prices.

The trend of the price of well cured codfish taken talqual is upward now and during the present two days it reached the high figure of \$6.50. Labrador is firm at \$4.30 and some people think that later in the fall the price of prime shore cod will reach the \$7 mark.—St. John's Telegram.

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## WONT SELL TRIPS OF MACKEREL

Netting Skippers Think They  
Are Not Offered Enough  
at T Wharf for Fish.

It was comparatively quiet in fresh fish trade at T wharf this morning, as generally it happens on Friday, there being eight fresh fares and a small trip of mackerel at the dock.

The off shore fellows are schs. Vanessa, 46,000 pounds; Josie and Phoebe, 75,000 pounds; Belbina P. Domingoes, 50,000 pounds; steam trawl-

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er Swell, 67,000 pounds.

Most of the fish was cod and haddock, the latter being quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.60 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$4 and market cod, \$2. There was a few hake which brought from \$1 to \$1.25. Pollock was quoted at \$1.35 and cusk, \$1.75.

Sch. Tecumseh, one of the draggers, had 800 fresh mackerel at the dock. These with the 500 brought in by sch. Motor yesterday had not sold up to 9 o'clock this morning.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:  
Sch. Eva and Mildred, 5000 haddock, 200 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Good Luck, 22,000 pollock.

Sch. Ralph Russell, 8500 pollock.

Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 27,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 32,000 hake.

Sch. Annie Perry, 15,000 haddock, 700 cod.

Sch. Vanessa, 45,000 haddock, 1100 cod.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 30,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Str. Swell, 64,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Tecumseh, 800 fresh mackerel.

Haddock, \$1.25 to \$1.60 per cwt.; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$2; hake, \$1 to \$1.25; pollock, \$1.35; cusk, \$1.75.

## DISABLED CRAFT WAS TOWED IN

Sch. Fannie A. Smith, Capt. Joseph V. Bonia, which left here a few days ago for Newfoundland, arrived at Sandy Point, Shelburne, N. S., yesterday, having in tow the British sch. Geneva May.

The disabled craft was picked up at sea. Capt. Bonia has notified the Gorton-Pew Company, owners of the Smith of picking up the craft, but gave no particulars.

### Portland Fish Notes.

Some big catches of fish were landed at Portland Wednesday by the vessels of the local fleet, the banner fare being that of the schooner Lochinvar, she having over 45,000 pounds, mostly hake. The Albert W. Black hailed for 35,000 pounds, while the George H. Lubee hailed for 27,000 pounds, and the Angie B. Watson for 17,000. Several other smaller catches were reported, the aggregate for the day being 140,000 pounds. A number of the draggers were in with small lots of mackerel, while the steamer Elthier took out 40 barrels of herring and the ship Viola Belle over 100 barrels, the latter catch having been made in the Cousens river, where the fish are reported in great plenty.

Sch. Esperanto of this port arrived from a three weeks' cruise on the Quero Banks, with 6000 pounds of halibut, 20,000 pounds of shuck fish and 18,000 pounds of salt cod, a very profitable trip. Her halibut were purchased by the J. W. Trefethen Co. at 11 and 14 cents. Good weather was reported most of the time, but the schooner came in minus her foretopmast which was carried away on the first part of the cruise.

Schooner George H. Lubee grounded out on the mud at the head of Long wharf Wednesday to make repairs on her propeller.

The schooner Sadié Kimball is in port loading salt for Swan's island. She will take on a cargo of fish there for Gloucester.

### Fur Seal Season Over.

The fur sealing season in the Behring Sea has closed with the smallest killing in many years. The total absence of pelagic sealing, according to report to the department of commerce and labor, has been responsible for a considerable increase in the number of seals, which were threatened with extinction by the wanton slaughter by pelagic sealers.

The total number killed off the Prybyloff islands during the season was 3764. These were killed by American government agents and the skins will be sold in London in January, the proceeds to be distributed among the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, in accordance with the terms of the treaty signed by those powers for the preservation of the seal herds.